

THE MEDICAL NEWS  
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CONTENTS.

CHOLERA.		Paris, . . . . .	67
Massachusetts, . . . . .	61	St. Petersburg, . . . . .	67
Vermont, . . . . .	61	MEDICAL NEWS.	
New York, . . . . .	61	Domestic Intelligence.—Harvard University,	
New Jersey, . . . . .	62	Boston, . . . . .	67
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	62	Pennsylvania Hospital, . . . . .	67
Maryland, . . . . .	63	Wills' Hospital, . . . . .	67
Virginia, . . . . .	63	Hampden Sidney College, Va., . . . . .	68
Kentucky, . . . . .	63	Obituary Record, . . . . .	68
Ohio, . . . . .	63	Foreign Intelligence.—University College,	
Michigan, . . . . .	64	London, . . . . .	68
Illinois, . . . . .	64	Electro-Biology, . . . . .	68
Missouri, . . . . .	64	Microscopic Discovery in Toxicology, . . . . .	68
Mississippi, . . . . .	65	Is there any Albumen in the Dejections of	
Tennessee, . . . . .	66	Cholera Patients, . . . . .	68
Louisiana, . . . . .	66	Turkish Medical Journal, . . . . .	68
Canada, . . . . .	66	Obituary Record, . . . . .	68
England, . . . . .	66	TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.	

WEST'S LECTURES,

CHOLERA.

MASSACHUSETTS. *Boston.*—The deaths during the week ending July 27th, were 105, of which 10 were from cholera.

July 30th. Three deaths have occurred to-day from cholera, including one in Alms-house.

VERMONT. *Burlington.*—The selectmen made a report on the 24th July, that since the last week in June, there had been

eleven cases and eight deaths by cholera, most of which were persons of intemperate habits.

NEW YORK. *City of New York.*—The following table exhibits the total mortality in this city for the past nine weeks, and also the mortality from cholera, and other bowel complaints (excepting inflammation of the stomach and bowels, and colic), during the same period.

WEEK ENDING	Total Mor- tality.	Cholera Asphyxia.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Total from bowel complaints.
June 2, -	270	29	2	9	6	11	57
" 9, -	409	121	4	12	11	17	165
" 16, -	425	145	5	13	7	4	174
" 23, -	460	152	10	10	13	10	192
" 30, -	734	286	34	15	18	17	370
July 7, -	702	317	31	10	25	25	408
" 14, -	991	484	64	18	44	55	665
" 21, -	1409	714	102	34	61	71	982
" 28, -	1352	692	108	24	49	79	952
Totals	6752	2940	360	145	234	289	3965

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The following table exhibits the total mortality for the past nine weeks with that during the corresponding period of last year.

	1848.	1849.
Week ending May 27,	247	May 26, 294
do do June 3,	228	June 2, 270
do do do 10,	245	do 9, 409
do do do 17,	250	do 16, 425
do do do 24,	263	do 23, 460
do do July 1,	288	do 30, 734
do do do 8,	285	July 7, 702
do do do 15,	284	do 14, 991
do do do 22,	299	do 21, 1409

*Brooklyn.*—Annexed is a resumé of the deaths from cholera, since the disease first appeared.

Total deaths. By Cholera.		
Week ending June 2,	42	5
do do do 9,	38	4
do do do 16,	41	8
do do do 23,	52	10
do do do 30,	78	19
do do July 7,	70	24
do do do 14,	88	42
do do do 21,	164	76
do do do 28,	116	42

Total 689 232

The majority of the cases which have occurred in Brooklyn thus far, have been either on the outskirts of the city, on the low grounds in the vicinity of the penny bridge, among the stagnant waters at the head of Gowanus Creek, and the filthy neighbourhoods between Brooklyn proper and East Brooklyn, or in certain ranges of buildings, over-crowded with tenants, which are, and have long been, nuisances of the worst class. In some of these last, the mortality has been very great, and whole families have been swept away.

*Albany.*—The whole number of deaths from cholera, from the first appearance of the disease up to July 17, a period of 45 days, was 78.

*At Greenbush* there have been forty-five cases and twenty deaths, within thirty days. Of these, forty cases and seventeen deaths occurred within ten days.

*Buffalo.*—From the first appearance of the disease on the 30th of May, up to July 19th, 622 cases have been reported, and 184 deaths.

*Westchester County.*—The cholera made its appearance in the Westchester County Poor House, located a few miles east of Tarrytown, on Monday, the 2d July, and

on Wednesday of this week, there had occurred forty-three cases reported as cholera, of which twenty-one were fatal. There were two hundred inmates of the institution on the breaking out of the epidemic, but in a short time there were not enough well persons remaining to take care of the sick. Those who could, fled, panic struck, and it was found necessary to send to this city for nurses for the sick. We also learn that the wife of Mr. Hait, the keeper of the almshouse, is dangerously ill with the epidemic. The virulence of the disease at this place, is, however, much abated.

*NEW JERSEY. Camden.*—The disease first appeared on the 25th of June. The total number of cases reported up to July 18th, was 117; deaths, 46.

*Newark.* The first case of the disease occurred in this town on the 30th of May.

*PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia.*—Below we give the daily reports of the Board of Health, of the cases of cholera and deaths, from the same during the month of July.

	Cases.	Deaths.
July 1	23	20
" 2	65	25
" 3	66	21
" 4	47	20
" 5	53	19
" 6	34	12
" 7	40	9
" 8	23	10
" 9	39	20
" 10	47	15
" 11	83	32
" 12	80	26
" 13	81	30
" 14	84	32
" 15	54	16
" 16	59	23
" 17	73	31
" 18	76	22
" 19	53	22
" 20	49	20
" 21	31	14
" 22	29	12
" 23	34	20
" 24	65	18
" 25	41	14
" 26	38	9
" 27	34	8
" 28	26	12
" 29	61	20
" 30	39	13
" 31	39	12
Totals	1566	577

The following table exhibits the total mortality in Philadelphia during the last four weeks; the mortality from bowel complaints during the same period; and also the mortality from the same diseases during the corresponding periods of last year (1848).

Week ending	1849.				1848.			
	July 7	" 14	" 21	" 28	July 7	" 14	" 21	" 28
Diseases of the stomach and bowels.	404	458	505	415	822	828	828	828
Total Mortality.	170	179	195	136	0	0	0	0
Cholera Asphyxia.	53	57	68	58	53	41	33	34
Cholera Infantum.	11	6	5	3	3	4	3	2
Cholera Morbus.	13	15	12	10	10	4	5	8
Diarrhœa.	14	29	28	38	11	20	14	20
Dysentery.	8	4	14	8	5	10	12	4
Inflammation of the stomach and bowels.	269	290	327	254	82	79	67	68
Total from bowel complaints.	34	34	34	34	31	31	31	31
Total	1140	1099	1140	1140	296	296	296	296

**Bucks County.**—The cholera broke out in the Almshouse on the 21st of July, and, within a period of nine days, 98 out of about 150 inmates had fallen victims to the disease.

**MARYLAND. Baltimore.**—The disease broke out in the Baltimore Almshouse, on the 11th of July, and up to July 28th, there had occurred 139 cases, 86 of which have proved fatal.

**VIRGINIA. Richmond.**—The *Richmond Times*, of the 16th inst., gives the following recapitulation of the cases and deaths by cholera in that city, since its appearance up to the 14th of July.

*Report of Board of Health.*

		Cholera cases.	Deaths.	Cem'y Inter.
Week ending	May 19	1	1	1
" "	June 2	8	6	4
" "	June 9	28	15	12
" "	June 16	31	9	20
" "	June 23	41*	18	15
" "	June 30	39	20	27
" "	July 7	87	32	57
" "	July 14	50	19	39
Total		285	120	175

The number of interments for the week ending 21st of July, was 55, of which 23 were by cholera; 14 whites and 9 blacks.

The total cholera interments, from the first appearance of the disease, during the week ending on the 19th of May, were 198; the highest number in any one week, was in that ending on the 7th of July, 87. Since then the epidemic seems to be gradually on the decrease.

**July 29th.** During the past week there have been 12 deaths from cholera reported, making 141 deaths since the commencement of the epidemic.

**KENTUCKY. Louisville.**—The Board of Health of Louisville, Ky., adjourned without day on the 19th July, the cholera having entirely disappeared from the city. The whole number of deaths by the cholera, from the first appearance of the disease, on the 1st of May, was 141. Of these, the Board suppose about 100 were indigenous to Louisville, the others having been brought there in the steamboats. A large share of the mortality in the city was in the immediate vicinity of the river, and particularly in one spot, where four hundred and fifty persons resided in a space of six hundred yards, amid filth of the most noisome kind.

**OHIO. Cincinnati.**—No city in the Union has suffered more severely than Cincinnati from the cholera, the mortality by the disease has been as follows:—

May 10th to June 15th,	75
June 16th to July 16th,	2475
July 17th to July 23d,	293

Aggregate of deaths by cholera, 2843

The entire mortality of the city for five

\* On the 26th June the Board reported 7 cases, occurring from the 18th to the 23d, not included in the previous bulletins, all of which recovered. These 7 cases, added to those in the daily reports, make the whole number, for the week ending the 23d, 41.



weeks, from all diseases, is shown in the following weekly aggregates:—

Week ending June 25th,	568
“ “ July 2d,	940
“ “ July 9th,	1022
“ “ July 16th,	250
“ “ July 23d,	512

Total mortality for five weeks 3992

The following table gives the daily interments for the last 32 days.

Interments from Cholera.		Other diseases
June 26th,	73	34
“ 27th,	130	46
“ 28th,	98	39
“ 29th,	96	37
“ 30th,	81	24
July 1st,	99	23
“ 2d,	134	43
“ 3d,	137	39
“ 4th,	130	38
“ 5th,	187	91
“ 6th,	91	57
“ 7th,	85	43
“ 8th,	74	30
“ 9th,	78	40
“ 10th,	81	46
“ 11th,	76	50
“ 12th,	79	45
“ 13th,	112	42
“ 14th,	101	60
“ 15th,	87	67
“ 16th,	60	44
“ 17th,	61	40
“ 18th,	59	40
“ 19th,	43	29
“ 20th,	32	28
“ 21st,	36	31
“ 22d,	33	25
“ 23d,	29	26
“ 24th,	20	20
“ 25th,	19	25
“ 26th,	15	31
“ 27th,	17	29

*Columbus.*—The pestilence has raged with great severity in the Ohio penitentiary. Of 450 convicts, only 70 or 80 are said to have escaped an attack of more or less severity. On the 12th of July, and for several preceding days, 200 were on the sick list. Since the 30th of June, 97 convicts have died of the disease. Dr. Yard, one of the most respectable physicians of Columbus, who volunteered his services, died on the 11th of July, and Dr. Lathrop, the resident

physician, had a severe attack, and was in great danger.

*Dayton.*—The following table gives the daily report of deaths, from the 8th of May to the 9th of July, inclusive:—

May 18	1	June 28	6
June 13	1	“ 29	4
“ 15	2	“ 30	4
“ 16	1	July 1	11
“ 19	4	“ 2	8
“ 20	3	“ 3	12
“ 21	3	“ 4	8
“ 22	2	“ 5	7
“ 23	1	“ 6	5
“ 24	7	“ 7	5
“ 25	5	“ 8	4
“ 26	2	“ 9	8
“ 27	6		

Total 117

*Sandusky.*—A letter from this place, dated July 30th, states that the deaths for the last two days amount to above a hundred, and the disease is still on the increase. Most of the inhabitants who have escaped the dreadful malady, have left the city in dismay. Out of a population of 3000, only 700 remain. Many physicians have fallen victims to the disease.

*MICHIGAN. Detroit.*—The official report of interments for the week ending the 23d July, shows sixty-two deaths in that city, of which twenty-nine were by cholera. The total deaths by that disease since its first appearance, is 81. The Board of Health report four deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at noon of the 24th, and seven deaths on the 25th.

*ILLINOIS. Peru.*—From the 29th June to 1st of July, 26 deaths occurred from cholera. The town is said to be nearly deserted. The disease has here prevailed to an alarming extent, and with great malignancy—the mortality has reached 7 to 12 deaths daily, in a population of less than 3000.

At *Elizabethtown*, on the Ohio river, out of a population of less than 300, there has been 24 deaths in the course of two or three days. The inhabitants were fleeing from the place.

*MISSOURI. St. Louis.*—We have collected the following statistics of the disease in this city:—

During the first six weeks of the existence of the cholera in St. Louis, which terminated on the 9th of July, the aggregate mortality was as follows:—

Of cholera,	3,262
Of all diseases,	5,537
We have now another week's report, in which the deaths were:—	
Of cholera,	639
Of all diseases,	867
Which makes the total mortality of that city, from the first week in January to the 16th of July,	
Of cholera,	3,901
Of all diseases,	6,404

The following is a summary of the week's interments from the 1st of May to the 8th of July. For the week ending

	Interments.	Cholera.
May 7	- 135	
" 12	- 273	
" 21	- 193	
" 28	- 186	
June 4	- 144	- 75
" 11	- 283	- 191
" 18	- 521	- 419
" 25	- 763	- 589
July 1	- 884	
" 8	- 1084	
" 15	- 937	- 700
" 22	- 239	- 170
" 29	- 244	- 116

From the 18th of June to the 4th of July, the reported interments increased from 52 to 193—8.19 per day. From the 30th of June to the 4th of July, the advance was 105 to 183—19.50 per day. From the 4th of July to the 8th of July the number fell from 183 to 104—decrease 19.75 per day.

The *St. Louis Union*, of the 7th inst., says: The most remarkable feature of this malignant pestilence is, that the greatest number of its victims are from those in middle life—the period most exempt of all others from death by ordinary diseases—those in the vigour and strength of manhood—the father and mother, at the period when the young family is most numerous and most needing aid and guidance, are the principal victims of the destroyer. In the first week, ending 25th ult., those between 20 and 40 years were 251, or exceeding five-twelfths of the whole number, and exceeding the deaths of the same ages by other diseases nearly 8 times. While of 5 years and under, the deaths by cholera were only about equal to the deaths of the same age by other causes.

A correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, of the 14th inst., writing from St. Louis,

July 5th, says: Death is everywhere. Cholera is dealing its blows to the right and left, and thousands of our people have been hurried to their graves. A well man now, may be, an hour hence, a corpse. The sextons, the undertakers, and even the horses of the city, are worn out with the dreadful work of burial. Carts and furniture wagons have to supply the places of hearses, which, though numerous, are insufficient to carry out the coffins, though piled one upon another. Many dead bodies lie, without a friend to execute the rites of interment, until a public officer or a sister of charity comes to put them in the ground. Some persons, to save expenses, which they are not able to bear, bury their friends in the woods, or on the sand bars of the river. Many is the house, lately full of inhabitants, that now has scarcely one left to tell the story of the departed. Husband and wife will take their tea together at evening, and, before the next morning, one or both is ready for the grave. Some of the sextons, overtasked, bury the dead at half the usual depth. The city government have abdicated their powers before an indignant populace, and the duties of the Board of Health are devolved upon a committee of the citizens. The public school-houses are turned into hospitals, and the chief business of the living is to take care of the sick and dying, and to bury the dead. Many members of the city government, and probably not less than ten thousand of the citizens, have fled. The stillness of the Sabbath reigns, while death is doing its work. The newspapers do not, it is said, report half the cases, because all the forms of law are paralyzed, and officers do not discharge their duties. A dulness, nervousness, and lack of energy are manifested by every one. The atmosphere is hot and humid. Flies swarm in myriads. Vegetation grows with the rankest luxuriance, and animal life sinks proportionably. We have been hoping, for many days, that the disease would soon begin to abate. But it only increases. It is believed that not less than 1,400 die per week, and about 200 per day!

MISSISSIPPI. A letter from Natchez, under date of the 25th ult., says: This scourge has produced, and is still producing, frightful havoc among the people; on some plantations, the loss has been 75 per cent.; on others 50, and on many 33, and on very few less than 15 per cent. The total losses

of myself and family, in Stack Island Reach, amounted to 106 on the 22d, 103 of them of cholera. If it will stop there, I will have fared better than a great many others. It has been in my place for 52 days, a very unusual period.

**TENNESSEE. Nashville.**—A letter from this city, dated July 16th, gives the following deplorable narrative of the ravages of the cholera:—

Our little city is now being scourged with cholera. This disease, at the present time, has a larger number of victims daily than it ever had during its greatest fatality in 1833 and 1835. I may say that it is far worse than it has been in any city in the Union, since its late advent to this continent. We have had as many as thirty-three interments during one day this week, which, in proportion to the population of the two cities, is equivalent to five hundred deaths per diem in New York city. I have been moderate in this calculation, estimating our population at over 20,000. Death gives but a few moments' warning to its victims; we may meet a friend on the street, and in a few hours he is locked in the chilly embrace of the grave.

**LOUISIANA. New Orleans.** From the 13th December, 1848, to 16th June, 1849, the number of deaths from cholera was 3543, exclusive of a small number interred in the Lafayette cemeteries, not therefore reported to the Board of Health.

During the week ending July 14th, the whole number of deaths was 88, only 4 of which were from cholera.

**CANADA. Quebec.**—The following table shows the progress of the cholera in this city:—

July 4, deaths from cholera 2			
" 5	"	"	1
" 6	"	"	0
" 7	"	"	4
" 8	"	"	7
" 9	"	"	9
" 10	"	"	8
" 11	"	"	11
" 12	"	"	15
" 13	"	"	24
" 14	"	"	40
" 15	"	"	30
" 16	"	"	53
" 17	"	"	40
" 18	"	"	
" 19	"	"	
" 20	"	"	30

July 21 deaths from cholera 24

" 22 " " 13

" 24 " " 26

Total deaths by cholera, from commencement, 394.

**Montreal.**—July 17; the interments from noon July 14, to noon July 16, were 71, of which 50 were victims of cholera.

**Toronto, Canada West.**—From the morning of the 23d July, to the morning of the 26th, there were 42 cases and 22 deaths making a total of 201 cases and 29 deaths since the first breaking out of the disease.

**The Cholera in England.**—This disease has been spreading in London and the provinces. At Liverpool, Manchester, Worcester, Portsmouth, and some other large towns, the mortality has considerably increased, and is attributed to "cholera." In the metropolis, it has appeared again at the Milbank Penitentiary, and continues to cut off its victims in the neighbourhood of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. It has been stated, that persons living in the vicinity of graveyards are especially liable to attacks of cholera. We know this to be true, yet every parish burying-ground in the metropolis is continually receiving additions of putrefying animal matter to its already surcharged soil. The Bishop of London is said to have refused to prohibit the interment of bodies in the Farringdon-street burying ground, surcharged with corpses, and in a neighbourhood where the cholera has made its appearance. The disease still continues in Blackfriars; and Mr. Houlding, surgeon, at an inquest held on Wednesday evening last, stated, that many cases in other parts of the town had arisen in persons who had spent a greater part of the day in Blackfriars. We subjoin the Registrar's report for the week of the health of London. The whole mortality is rather high, as compared with the numbers returned from week to week, during the last two months. There is an obvious increase in deaths caused by zymotic or epidemic disease, with a decrease, though not to an equal extent, in those produced by affections of the respiratory organs. In the former class, during the last three weeks the deaths have been progressively 277, 340, and 393; in the latter, the numbers in the same weeks were respectively 119, 105, and 87. Hooping-cough numbers 47, or double the usual amount of fatal cases. Diarrhoea increases a little; but the deaths from



which last week were 46, have not reached the average of the season, which is 76; for in the previous years, chiefly in a more advanced part of the quarter, this complaint has carried off many children of tender age. In the corresponding week of 1846, the deaths from diarrhoea were 70. Two cases are reported of children who died,—one of diarrhoea, another of hydrocephalus, at No. 1, Linney-court, Museum street, where the back of the house has no windows, and the smell from drains, and other nuisance in front, is extremely offensive. The average at this season, from cholera is only 8; its recent progress is shown by the deaths in the last six weeks, which were successively, 4, 22, 42, 49, 124, and, in last week, 152; namely, 94 of males, and 58 of females. Of the 152 victims of this disease, 19 were under 5 years of age, 30 at 5 and under 15 years of age, 88 between 15 and 60 years, and 13 at 60 and upwards. The ages of 2 are not returned. It is worthy of observation, that not more than 14 deaths from cholera, last week, occurred in the west and northern districts, though the population which they comprise is about a third of the whole. On the south side of the Thames there were 93; and in this region the districts of Rotherhithe, Lambeth, and Bermondsey are fatally distinguished. Other epidemics differ, at present, not much from the average.—*Med. Times*, July 14, 1849.

*Cholera in Paris, July 9, 1849.*—Though the number of cases remain small, certain unfavourable oscillations have taken place. We subjoin the following returns, which include the civil hospitals and asylums:—

July.	Cases.	Deaths.	Recoveries.
4	18	9	15
5	12	13	125
6	17	19	17
7	22	10	33
8	23	13	20

The news from the military hospitals is extremely satisfactory. Not one new case has been received at the "Hôpital de Gros Caillon;" at the "Val de Grâce" there have been from the 6th to the 9th of July, nine cases, three deaths, and twenty-four recoveries; at the "Roule," from the 4th to the 9th, six cases, four deaths, and fourteen recoveries. As to the mortality in town, the *Moniteur* has ceased to publish regular bulletins, as the cases are getting very few. *L'Union Médicale*, however,

gives the following figures for the mortality in private practice: July 3, thirteen deaths; July 4, twelve; and July 5, thirteen. Total mortality in private life since the beginning of the epidemic, 8,765.—The cholera has reappeared at Berlin, but it reigns very mildly, as the number of deaths for three weeks is only forty.—*Lancet*, July 14, 1849.

*Cholera in St. Petersburg.*—The latest accounts from St. Petersburg give the returns of cholera for the present year up to the 6th of May. These returns are looked to with some anxiety, as appearing to indicate a coincidence between the present and former visitation of the epidemic, as showing its tendency to recommence with severity after the first attack was thought to have ceased. According to these official announcements, the recent fatality of the disease is as great as it was before the period of its decline. From the beginning of the present year up to the 5th of May, a period of 18 weeks, there have been 2,384 cases, and 1,207 deaths; but during the last month there has been a very marked increase. The numbers for the 5 weeks ending the 5th of May, are 1,280 cases, and 580 deaths, or about equal to the numbers for the preceding 13 weeks. Many persons of respectable condition, and of high rank in society, have been carried off by this last attack. The total numbers in St. Petersburg, from the commencement of the epidemic, are reported to be 21,812 cases, and 12,198 deaths; but there is reason to believe, that the actual amount of the attacks has been much greater.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

*Harvard University, Boston.*—Dr. HENRY J. BIGELOW has been elected Professor of Surgery in the Medical Faculty of this school, rendered vacant by the resignation of Prof. Geo. Hayward.

*Pennsylvania Hospital.*—Dr. C. D. MEIGS, who has been for several years one of the physicians to the lying-in department of this hospital, has resigned, and Dr. JOS. CARSON has been appointed in his place. Dr. C. is well qualified for the station, and his appointment will give satisfaction.

*Wills' Hospital.*—Dr. GEO. FOX has re-

signed as one of the surgeons, a position he has held ever since the opening of the hospital, a period of 15 years. Dr. Fox carries with him the respect and best wishes of his former colleagues. We are happy to announce the appointment of Dr. John NEILL as his successor.

*Hampden Sidney College, Richmond, Va.*—DAVID H. TUCKER, lately of this city, has been appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in this school. Dr. Tucker is a gentleman of talents and education, and will be a valuable acquisition to the school. He leaves here many warm friends, who part with him reluctantly.

*Obituary Record.*—Died, on the 26th March, 1849, PETER S. TOWNSEND, M. D., in the 54th year of his age.

— at Earlville, N. Y., on the 23d March, Dr. JAMES SHEFFIELD, aged 82 years.

— on the 18th of March, of typhus fever, SIDNEY B. WORTH, one of the assistant physicians of Bellevue Hospital, aged 30 years.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*University College, London.*—Dr. WALSHE has been elected to the Chair of Medicine in this school, recently rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Williams.

*Electro-Biology.*—The BARON DE HUMBOLDT communicated, on the 30th of April, to the Academy of Sciences, a paper from M. Reimond, wherein this author gives a detail of observations which show that the electric current developed during a muscular contraction, causes an astatic needle to deviate considerably.

*Microscopic Discovery in Toxicology.*—The Italian medical periodical, *Il Progresso*, mentions that three physicians, Drs. RANIERI, BELLINI, and ATTO TIGRI, have just discovered that poisonous substances modify the globules of the blood in a peculiar manner, and that the different modifications thus produced by distinct toxic agents can, by the use of the microscope, be distinguished one from the other. If this discovery be found exact, a new field will be opened in forensic medicine and toxicology.

*Is there any Albumen in the Dejections of*

*Cholera Patients?*—Drs. ANDRAL and MIALHE answer this question negatively. It now appears that M. MASSELOT, at the Val de Grâce, has found albumen in several such specimens. He says: Choleraic dejections may or may not, according to certain circumstances, contain albumen. When they are watery, almost transparent, slightly whitish, like a decoction of rice, with a light pellicular or flaky deposit, they contain no albumen, or merely traces of it. But when they are thick, yellowish, viscous, striated with blood on their surface, albumen is found in them to the amount of four and five per cent. (Are the latter stools really cholera dejections?) Another remark has been made: viz., that some dejections gave no albumen during the life of the patient, but that the liquid obtained from the intestine of the same patient, when dead, contained a large proportion of it. It likewise appears, that albumen in the dejections is a sign that the disease is getting worse.

*Turkish Medical Journal.*—A medical journal has been started in the Ottoman Empire. It is called *La Gazette Médicale de Constantinople*, and is published in the French and Turkish languages. The editor is Haïr-Ullah-Effendi, who signs himself, "*Docteur en Médecine et Directeur des Etudes de l'Ecole Imperiale de Galata-Serai.*"—*Ibid.*

*Obituary Record.*—Died, recently, of apoplexy, M. SERRE, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Montpellier, in the 49th year of his age.

— at Paris, on the 17th of April, Prof. BLANDIN, in the 50th year of his age.

— at Worcester, May 10th, ROBERT J. N. STREETEN, M. D., Secretary to the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, and one of the editors of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal.

— July 3, at his country seat, near Esling, ANTHONY TODD THOMSON, M. D.

— June 20th, WILLIAM CLIFF, Esq., F.R.S., in the 78th year of his age. Mr. C. held the post of Conservator of the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, for nearly half a century.

— June 8th, aged 70, RICHARD CARMICHAEL, Esq., President of the Medical Association of Ireland. Mr. C. was drowned in crossing an arm of the sea on his way to his country seat.